

**SECRET**



**BASIC IMAGERY  
INTERPRETATION  
REPORT**

**NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC  
INTERPRETATION CENTER**

**SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY IN CUBA  
1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER 1971**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**CUBA**

**APRIL 1972**

**SECRET**

**RCA-25/5001/72**

WARNING

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## SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY IN CUBA 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 1971

### INTRODUCTION

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1. This report summarizes significant intelligence information derived from U-2 aerial surveillance over Cuba during the reporting period [redacted] Forty productive Old Head (OH) photographic missions (see references) were flown during this period. The final data of information in this report is [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] A list of the principal installations mentioned in this report is presented in Table 1.

2. The following is a chronology of significant events and activities observed in Cuba on Old Head photography during 1971. Details of these and other events and activities are included in the text summary.

[redacted] Soviet Space Event Support Ship (SSESS) Kosmonaut Vladimir Komarov visited Cuban ports.

[redacted] Nyryat-I class diving tenders, as deck cargo aboard Soviet freighter in Havana port.

[redacted] COLT (AN-2) aircraft shipping containers on deck of Soviet freighter in Havana port.

[redacted] Soviet Gromovoy-class tug alongside a Nyryat-I diving tender in Havana port.  
New COLT containers at Playa Baracoa Airfield.

[redacted] STYX (SSN-2) naval missile shipping containers, on trucks, in Mariel port. Soviet freighter present.

[redacted] Increase in number of STYX missile containers at Cabanas Naval Missile Storage No. 2.

[redacted] Further increase of STYX missile containers at Cabanas.

[redacted] Further increase of COLT aircraft containers at Playa Baracoa Airfield.

[redacted] Soviet naval combatants visit Cuban ports.

[redacted] Ugra-class submarine tender (AS) at Antilla port.

[redacted] FRESCO (MIG-17) aircraft observed for first time at Jaime Gonzales Airfield.

[redacted] Improvement of facilities underway at Camilo Cienfuegos Airfield and Jaime Gonzales Airfield.

[redacted] Removal of SA-2 surface-to air missile (SAM) associated equipment underway at San Pedro de Cacocum and Santiago de Cuba SAM support facilities.

[redacted] Construction of housing and recreation facilities continuing at Playa Baracoa Airfield.

[redacted] Six extra SA-2 launchers noted at Constancia SAM site.

[redacted] SSESS Akademik Sergey Korolev in Havana port. First visit to Cuba.

25X1

[redacted] SSESS Korolev in Cienfuegos port.

[redacted] Soviet naval combatants in Bahia de Nipe.

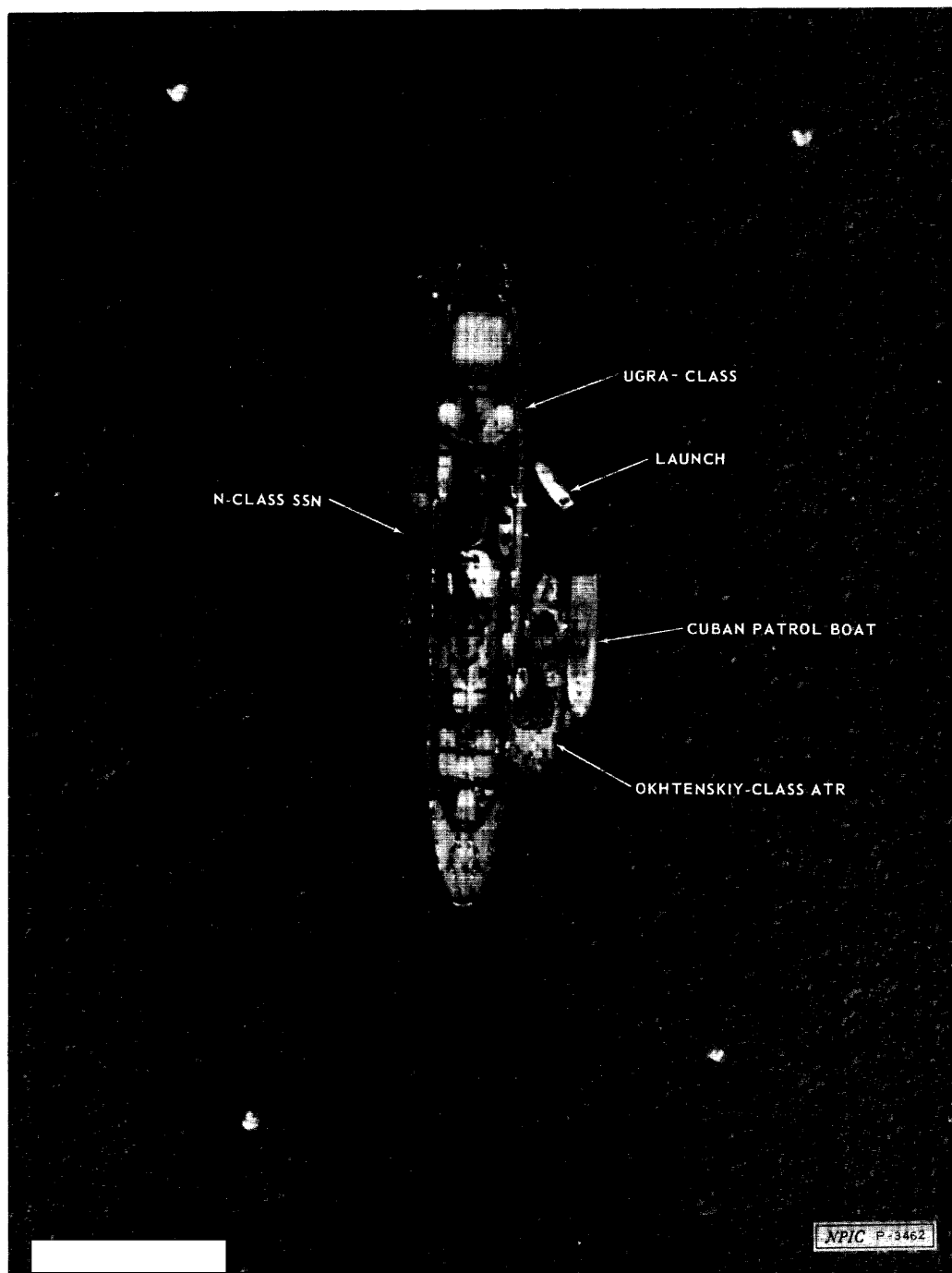


FIGURE 1. SOVIET NAVAL SHIPS, CAYO ALCATRAZ NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY, CIENFUEGOS

Soviet naval combatants remain in Bahia de Nipe.

Ugra AS and Okhtenskiy-class ocean rescue tug (ATR) in Antilla port.

Construction activity begun at unoccupied Santiago de Cuba SAM site A18-2.

A Soviet Moma-class intelligence collector/hydrographic survey ship AGI/AGS berthed at Antilla port.

Three Soviet naval hydrographic vessels in Cienfuegos port.



Table 1. List of Targets

25X1

Name	Coordinates	
<u>SAM Installations</u>		
Alquizar SAM Site	22-49-26N 082-38-37W	
A30-2		
Campo Florido SAM Site	23-09-17N 082-02-22W	
A07-2		
El Cano SAM Site 2	23-03-27N 082-29-21W	
Guara SAM Site A29-2	22-48-42N 082-13-39W	
La Cachimba SAM Site	22-45-02N 082-27-16W	
A12-2		
La Salud SAM Site	22-53-05N 082-24-41W	
A04-2		
Managua SAM Site	22-59-42N 082-15-58W	
A05-2		
Mariel SAM Site A30-2	23-00-48N 082-48-49W	
Punta Brava SAM Site	23-01-32N 032-31-34W	
A30-2		
Ranchuelo SAM Site	22-23-50N 080-10-02W	
A33-2		
Santa Clara SAM Site	22-29-00N 080-00-00W	
A34-2		
Santiago de Cuba SAM	19-58-45N 075-49-22W	
Site A18-2		
Santa Isabel de Las	22-28-20N 080-18-47W	
Lajas SAM A35-2		
Palma Soriano SAM Site	20-15-24N 075-59-13W	
A02-2		
La Catalina SAM	22-58-18N 082-00-11W	
Site A34-2		
Constancia SAM Site	22-14-19N 080-30-33W	
A10-2		
Santa Fe SAM Training	21-44-52N 082-38-47W	
Site A09-02		
San Pedro de Cacocum	20-45-45N 076-15-40W	
SAM Sup Area		
La Maya SAM Site	20-14-09N 075-40-46W	
A35-2		
Punta Ballenatos SAM	23-04-40N 082-29-45W	
Site A26-2		
La Habana SAM Fort	23-08-55N 082-20-26W	
De La Cabana A03-2		
La Habana SAM Site	23-09-08N 082-17-18W	
Cojimar A08		
El Cano SAM Training	23-03-27N 082-29-00W	
Area		
Cienfuegos SAM Training	22-04-08N 080-30-17W	
Area		
<u>Airfields</u>		
Camilo Cienfuegos	22-29-24N 079-56-35W	
Airfield		
Kawama Airfield	23-07-33N 081-17-50W	
San Antonio de Los	22-52-16N 082-30-34W	
Banos Airfield		
San Julian Airfield	22-05-42N 084-09-07W	
Jose Marti International	22-59-22N 082-24-27W	
Airfield		
Playa Baracoa Airfield	23-02-05N 082-34-42W	
Nueva Gerona Airfield	21-50-15N 082-46-48W	
Jaime Gonzales Airfield	22-09-26N 080-24-44W	
Los Canos Airfield	20-05-05N 075-09-31W	
San Pedro Airfield	22-58-46N 082-28-15W	

Table 1. (Continued)

25X1

Name	Coordinates	
<u>Naval Facilities</u>		
Mariel Naval Base	23-00-30N 082-46-10W	
Cabanas Naval Base	22-58-50N 082-58-40W	
Banes Naval Base	20-55-08N 075-42-20W	
Cienfuegos Port Fac	22-08-25N 080-27-20W	
Cienfuegos Naval Base	22-09-03N 080-27-20W	
Santiago de Cuba	20-00-49N 075-50-26W	
Naval Base & Port		
Cayo Alcatraz Naval	22-05-39N 080-26-17W	
Support Fac		
Havana Port Fac	23-07-50N 082-20-50W	
Punta Ballenatos Naval	23-05-15N 082-29-45W	
Fac		
Preston Port Fac	20-45-50N 075-39-17W	
Cabanas Naval Missile	22-58-38N 082-59-09W	
Stor #2		
Antilla Port Fac	20-49-25N 075-44-38W	
Felton Port Fac	20-44-25N 075-35-40W	
Surgidero de Batabano	22-41-00N 082-18-00W	
Port		
Mariel Port Fac	23-00-41N 082-44-56W	
<u>Other Facilities</u>		
San Diego de Nunez	22-54-50N 083-05-33W	
Mil Cp		
Los Negros Mil Cp	22-02-00N 084-09-51W	
Bauta Intl Radcom A AM	22-57-00N 082-32-44W	
XMTR MOC		
Santa Cruz del Norte	23-08-12N 081-58-10W	
Tall King		

25X1

SSESS Korolev at sea 15.0 nm off southern coast of Cuba, heading toward Cienfuegos.

25X1

25X1

SSESS Korolev berthed at O'Burke pier, Cienfuegos.  
 Grading underway at northern edge of Santiago Bay, Santiago de Cuba.  
 Installation of security fencing underway in support area at unoccupied Palma Soriano SAM site A02-2.

25X1

New field-deployed SA-2 SAM LAUNCH SITES, Cienfuegos area.  
 STYX missile containers observed for first time at San Diego de Nunez Military Camp, near Cabanas.

25X1

Two Soviet survey vessels observed off western tip of Cuba.  
 Building in initial stage of construction just west of O'Burke pier, Cienfuegos.

25X1

25X1

Increase in number of STYX missile containers at San Diego de Nunez military camp.

25X1

New excavations at unoccupied La Maya SAM site A35-2.

25X1

25X1

Cuban SO-1 class submarine chasers (PCS) underway off northeast coast, near Banes.

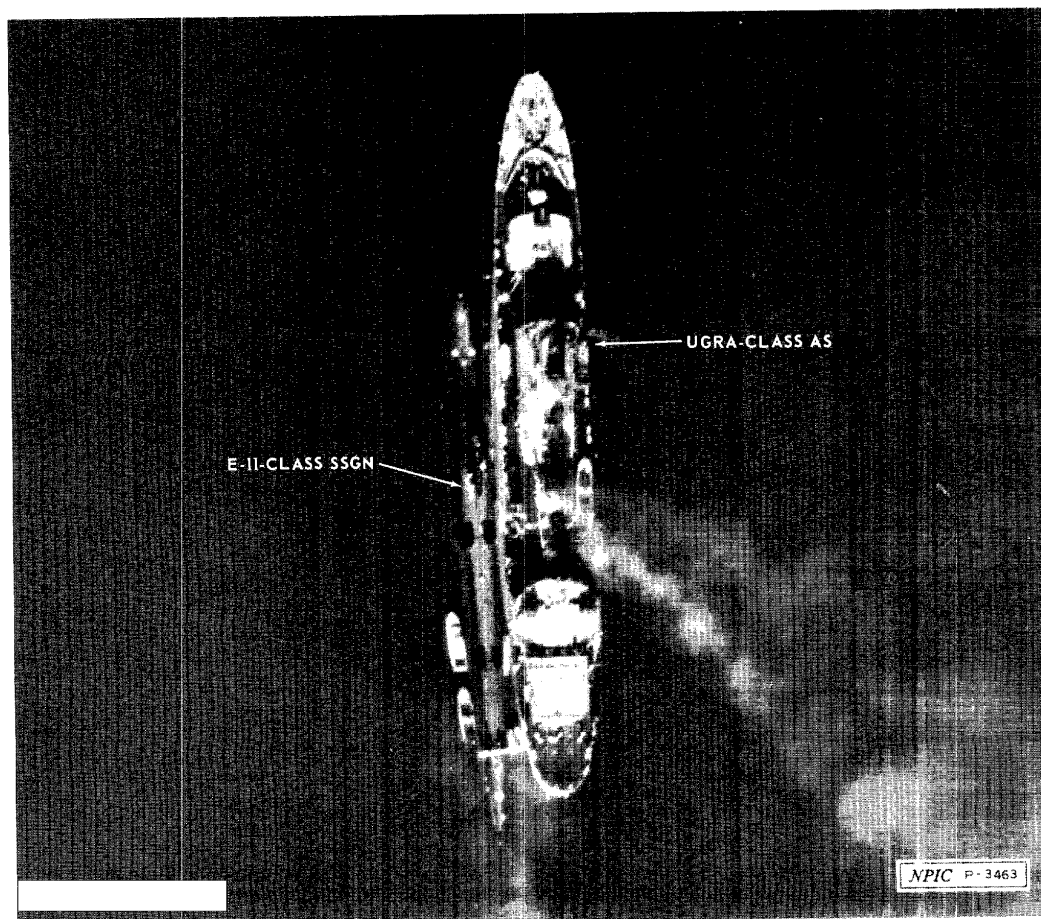


FIGURE 2. SOVIET NAVAL SHIPS, BAHIA DE NIPE

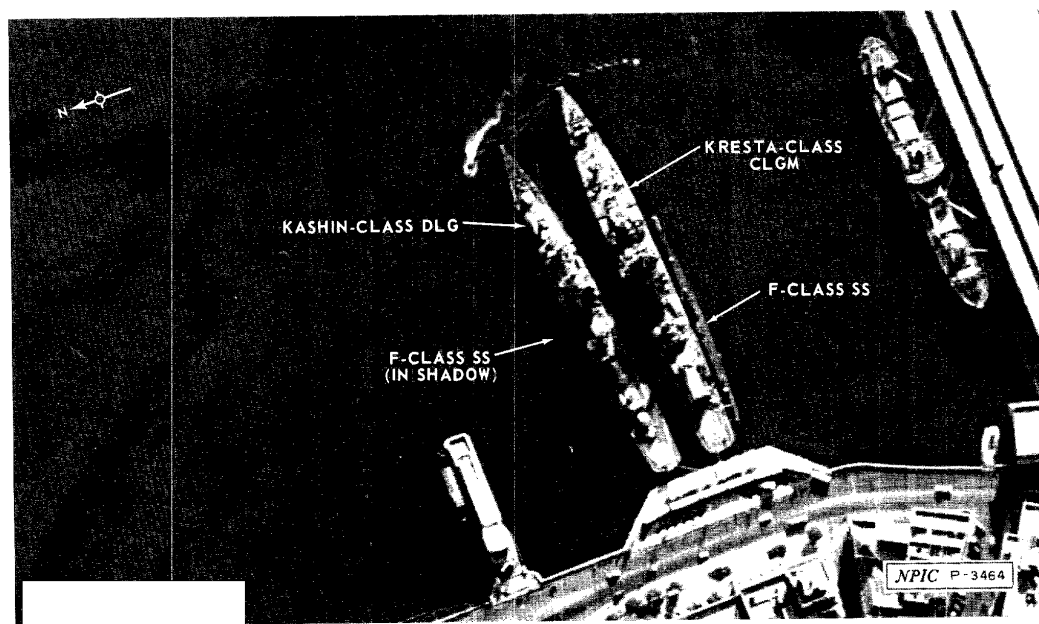


FIGURE 3. SOVIET NAVAL SHIPS, HAVANA PORT

25X1

25X1

[ ] FISHBED (MIG-2) aircraft containers were being off-loaded from Soviet freighter in Mariel port.

25X1

[ ] Additional FISHBED containers were newly observed at San Antonio de Los Baños Airfield.

25X1

[ ]

25X1

[ ] Soviet naval combatants in Havana port.

[ ] Two Soviet BEAR D aircraft at Jose Marti.

[ ] An F-class diesel powered torpedo attack submarine (SS) and an Okhtenskiy ATR were in Mariel port.

25X1

[ ] Santa Fe SAM training site, Isle of Pines, reactivated. New construction.

[ ] FISHBED aircraft observed for the first time at Los Canos Airfield, in eastern Cuba.

25X1

[ ] FAGOT/FRESCO aircraft at San Pedro Airfield, a highway landing strip in the Havana area.

25X1

[ ] A Kashin-class guided missile frigate (DLG) and an F-class submarine were in Mariel port.

25X1

[ ] SA-2 SAM equipment on pier at Surgidero de Batabano port facility, South coast of Cuba.

25X1

[ ]

25X1

[ ] Kashin DLG and two unidentified vessels were underway northeast of Bahia Honda.

[ ] Kashin DLG and F-class SS in Mariel port.

[ ] New-type (for Cuba) patrol boat at Punta Ballenatos naval facility.

[ ] FISHBED aircraft observed at Kawama Airfield, for first time since 1963.

25X1

[ ] Probable captured Panamanian vessel "Johnny Express" berthed at Preston Port Facilities.

25X1

[ ] Probable captured Panamanian vessel "Layla Express" berthed at Felton Port Facilities.

25X1

[ ] FISHBED shipping containers as deck cargo aboard Soviet freighter, 4 nm northeast of Havana port.

25X1

[ ] Cuban naval combatants at Banes naval base.

[ ] Radar mounds under construction at Santa Cruz del Norte TALL KING Radar Facility.

25X1

[ ] Runway overruns surfaced at San Antonio de Los Baños Airfield.

### SOVIET NAVAL ACTIVITY IN CUBA, 1971

3. The visits of three Soviet naval task groups to Cuban ports were one of the highlights observed on Old Head photography during 1971. Soviet submarines of three types were seen in Cuba during the year; an N-class nuclear-powered attack submarine (SSN), an E-II-class nuclear-powered cruise missile submarine (SSGN), and two F-class diesel-powered torpedo attack submarines (SS).

4. Information concerning the deployment of the Soviet naval task groups to Cuba follows in chronological order.

#### First Soviet Naval Task Group

5. The first of three Soviet naval task groups to visit Cuban ports during 1971 was initially observed in February.

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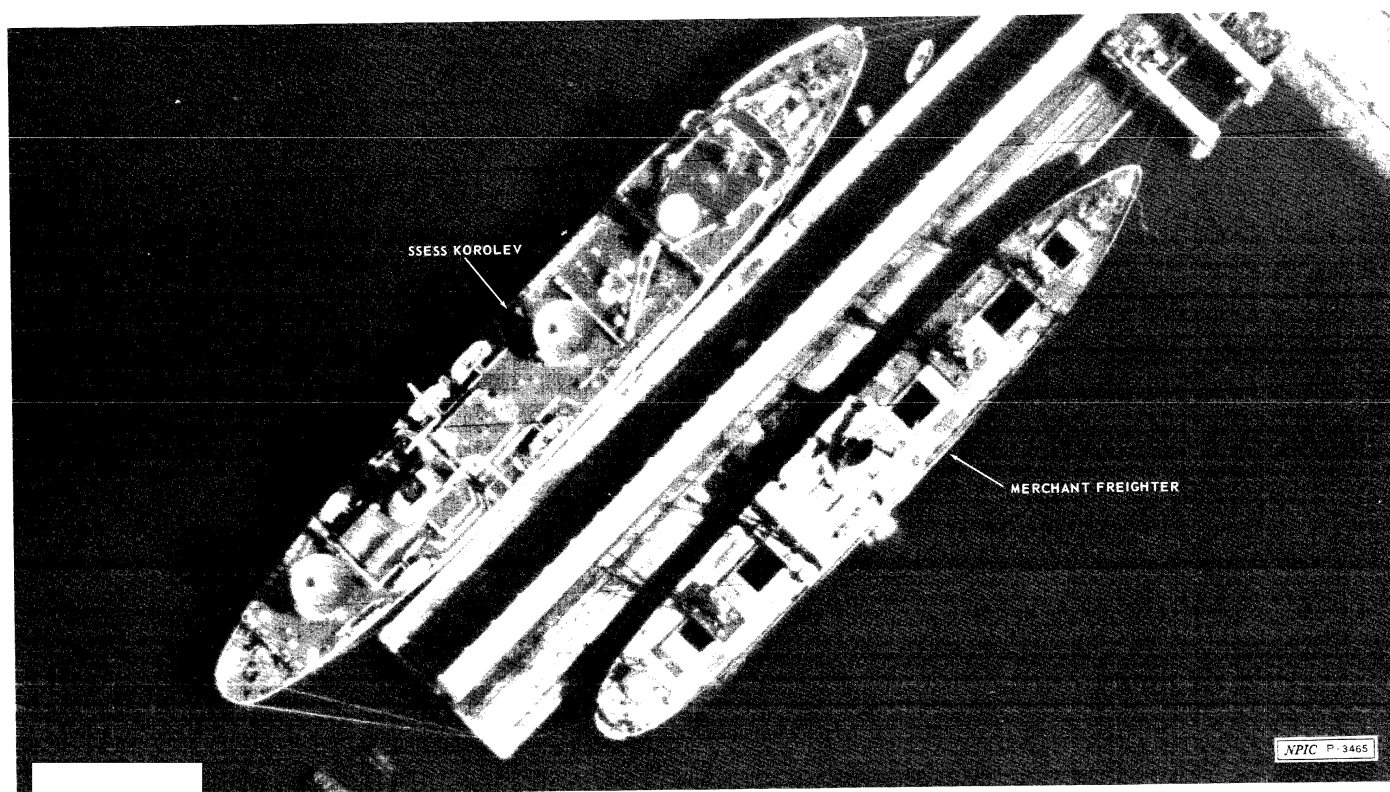


FIGURE 4. SOVIET SPACE EVENT SUPPORT SHIP (SSESS) AKADEMIK SERGEY KOROLEV, CIENFUEGOS PORT

25X1

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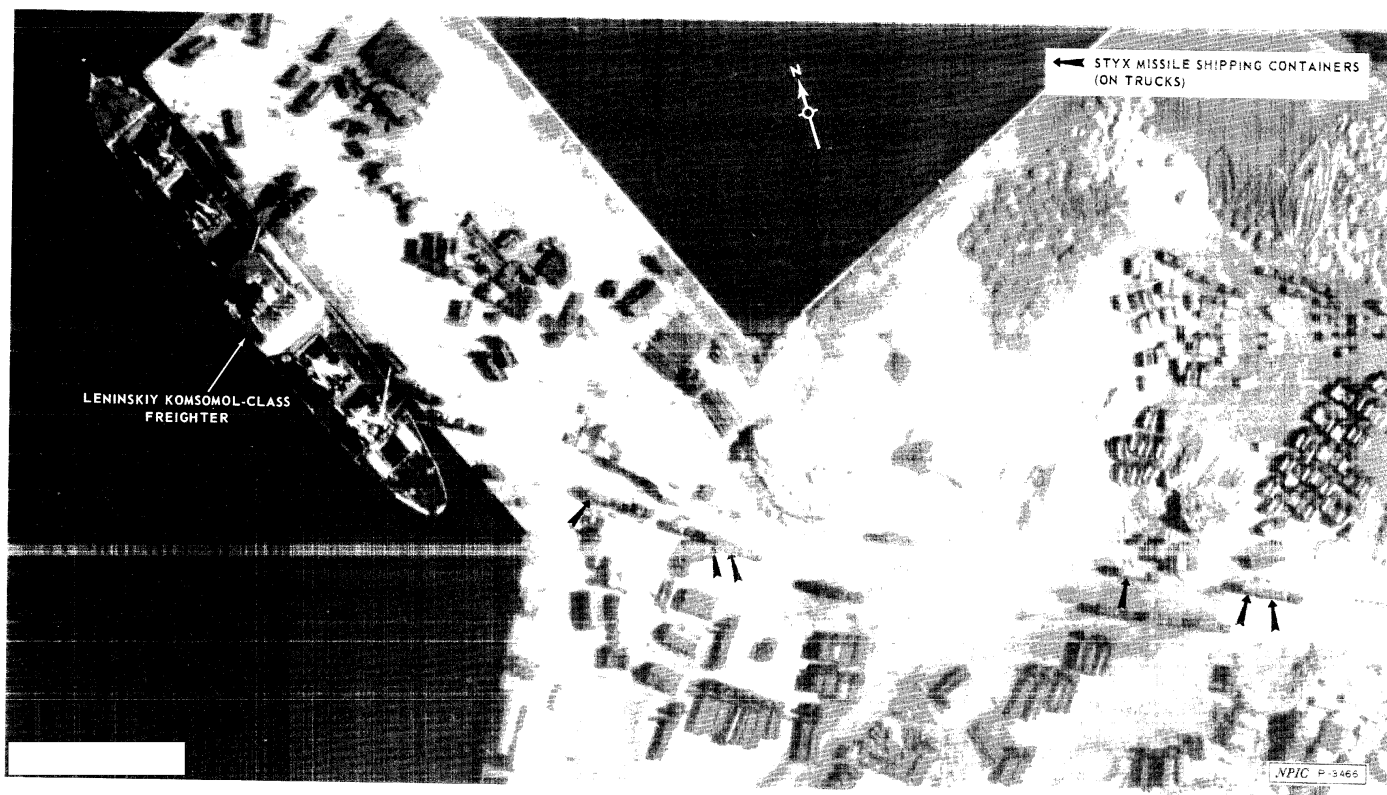


FIGURE 5. STYX SS-N-2 NAVAL SSN SHIPPING CONTAINERS, VAREL PORT

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FIGURE 6. KOMAR-CLASS GUIDED MISSILE PATROL BOAT (PTG) ASSOCIATED FACILITIES, CABANAS

25X1





FIGURE 7. STYX MISSILE CONTAINERS, SAN DIEGO DE NUÑEZ MILITARY CAMP



FIGURE 8. FISHBED SHIPPING CONTAINERS, SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BAÑOS AIRFIELD

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25X1 6. A Kresta-I class guided-missile cruiser (CLGM) and a Leningrad-class tanker were in Havana port on [REDACTED]. The cruiser was moored at the naval landing wharf, and the tanker was anchored near the harbor entrance.

25X1 7. On [REDACTED] an N-class SSN was alongside an Ugra-class submarine tender (AS) at the four-point mooring site at Cayo Alcatraz Naval Support Facility in Cienfuegos bay. The submarine was on the starboard side of the Ugra AS, and an Okhtenskiy-class tug (ATR) was on its port side. The antisubmarine net (harbor security net), at the deepwater channel entrance to Cienfuegos harbor, was closed. The soccer field on Cayo Alcatraz had been lined since [REDACTED].

25X1 8. The Kresta CLGM and the Leningrad-class tanker were observed again in Havana port on [REDACTED] but were not present when the area was photographed on [REDACTED]. 25X1

9. The N-class SSN, the Ugra AS, and the Okhtenskiy ATR were at their previously reported location at Cayo Alcatraz Naval Support Facility on [REDACTED] (Figure 1). 25X1

25X1 10. A Leningrad-class tanker was "dead-in-the-water" approximately 40 nm southwest of Cienfuegos when observed on [REDACTED].

25X1 11. A Kresta-I CLGM was at O'Burke pier in Cienfuegos port on [REDACTED] while a Leningrad-class tanker was situated in the western part of the bay. On this data the Okhtenskiy ATR was located just inside the antisubmarine net which was closed; the N-class SSN and the Ugra AS were at the four-point mooring. Personnel were observed on the athletic courts on Cayo Alcatraz on [REDACTED] and kayaks were in the water in the vicinity of the island on [REDACTED].

25X1 12. The Soviet naval group had departed Cienfuegos port by [REDACTED]. On that date the Okhtenskiy ATR was at Cienfuegos Naval Base, and the antisubmarine net was open.

25X1 13. An Ugra AS, two Kronshtadt-class large submarine chasers (PC), a Krasnograd-class freighter, and a tug were moored at Antilla Port Facility on [REDACTED]. A Kazbek-class tanker was at Preston Port Facilities on that date.

25X1 14. On [REDACTED] an Ugra AS was observed underway in Cienfuegos Harbor, while an Okhtenskiy ATR, and two Kronshtadt PC were entering the Harbor. The Ugra AS was berthed at O'Burke pier in Cienfuegos port when observed on [REDACTED]. 25X1

### Second Soviet Naval Task Group

25X1 15. The second Soviet naval task group to visit Cuba during 1971 was first observed on [REDACTED].

25X1 16. A Soviet E-II class nuclear-powered cruise missile submarine (SSGN), an Ugra AS, and an Okhtenskiy ATR, were at anchor in Bahia de Nipe at 20-47-50N 075-41-03W, 3.5 nm east-southeast of Antilla Port Facilities. Earlier coverage during the same mission showed the ATR at Antilla port. Two Kronshtadt PC were also in the bay.

25X1 17. The E-II SSGN and the Ugra AS were observed again on [REDACTED] in Bahia de Nipe (Figure 2). On that date the ATR was at Antilla port.

25X1 18. On [REDACTED] the Ugra AS and the ATR were berthed at Antilla port, while two Kronshtadt PC were in the area. The E-II SSGN was not observed.

25X1 19. On [REDACTED] an Okhtenskiy ATR was observed departing Bahia de Nipe. Two Kronshtadt PC were also underway within the bay.

### Third Soviet Naval Task Group

25X1 20. Ships of the third Soviet naval task group to visit Cuba during 1971 were in Havana port on [REDACTED]. The group consisted of one Kresta-I CLGM, one Kashin-class (DLG), two F-class diesel-powered torpedo attack submarines (SS) and a Kazbek-class tanker (Figure 3).

21. The submarines were alongside the Kresta-I and the Kashin, which were Mediterranean-moored at the International Yacht Club wharf. The tanker was anchored in the harbor (not shown on Figure 3).

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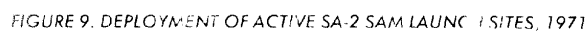
25X1 23. A Soviet Kashin DLG with an F-class SS alongside was moored at the four-point mooring site in Mariel harbor on [REDACTED] These ship[s] apparently remained based at Mariel port for the remainder of the reporting period. They were observed there on [REDACTED]

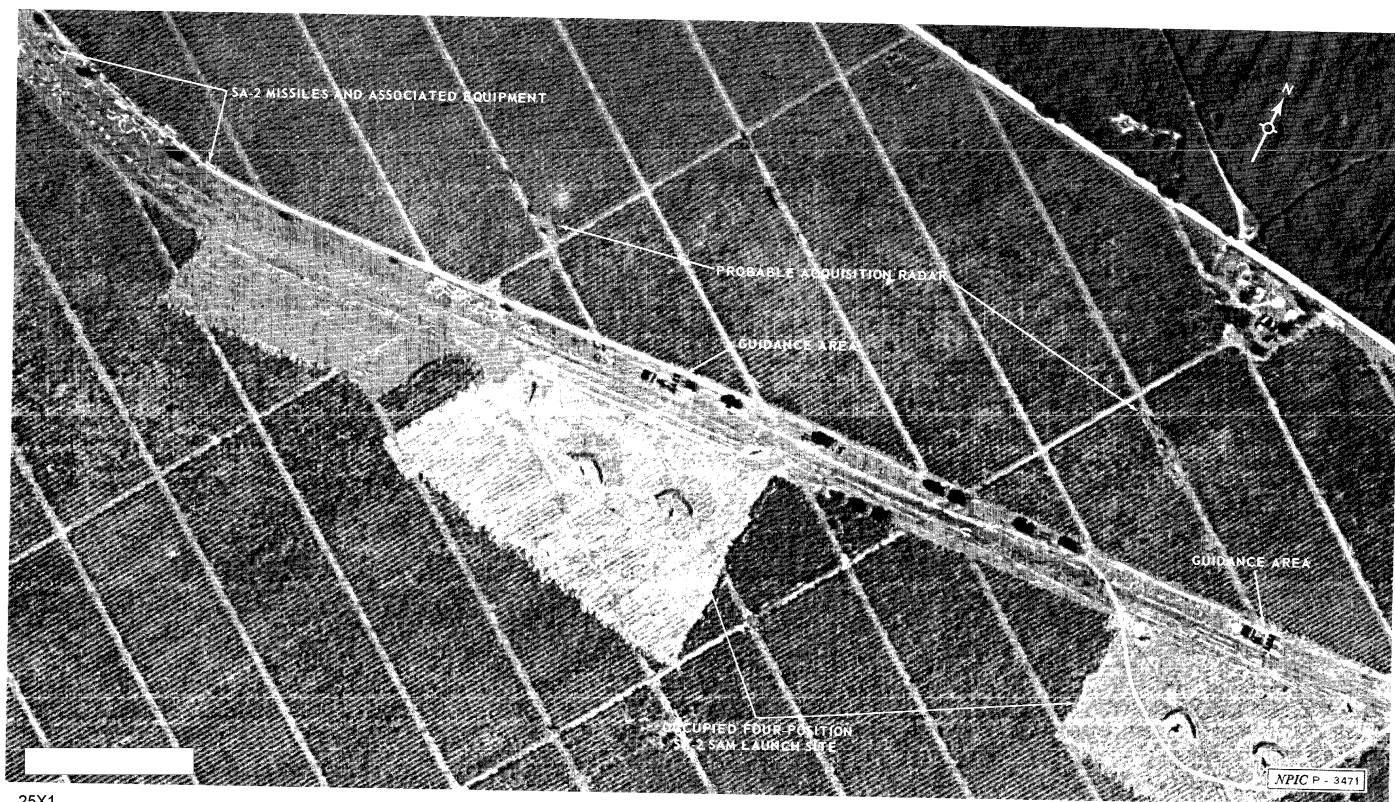
25X1

## Soviet Space Event Support Ships (SSESS) Deployed to Cuba

25X1

The new SSESS Akademik Sergey Korolev was observed for the first time in Cuba on [redacted] It was berthed in Havana port, at Cayo Cruz Wharf No. 4.





25X1

FIGURE 10. CIENFUEGOS SAM TRAINING SITE A22-02

25X1

25X1

The SSESS Korolev was at anchor in Cienfuegos bay on [redacted]  
It was next observed at sea on [redacted] approximately 15 nm off the southern coast of  
Cuba heading toward Cienfuegos.  
[redacted] the SSESS Korolev was berthed at O Burke pier in Cienfuegos port  
(Figure 4).

25X1

## SOVIET MILITARY SHIPMENTS TO CUBA, 1971

28. Old Head Photographic Missions during 1971 revealed delivery of military cargo to  
Cuba via Soviet Freighters.

### Nyryat-I-class Diving Tenders

25X1

29. A soviet Krasnograd/Klin-class large hatch freighter with two Nyryat-I diving  
tenders on deck was at anchor in Havana port on the [redacted] Two  
additional Nyryat-I's were observed departing Havana port on [redacted] 25X1

30. Five and possibly six Nyryat-I were in Havana port on [redacted] One was  
alongside a Soviet Gromovoy-class tug berthed at a pier. 25X1

### STYX (SS-N-2) Naval SSM Shipping Containers

25X1

31. Photography of [redacted] the Mariel and Cabanas areas  
indicated that the Soviets had resupplied Cuba with STYX missiles. On [redacted] STYX  
SS-N-2 naval missile SSM shipping containers were observed on trucks, on the dock, and  
in an open storage area at Mariel Port Facilities (Figure 5). A Soviet Leninskiy Komsomol-  
class freighter was moored alongside the mole.

32. On [redacted] 47 STYX containers were observed at Cabanas Missile Storage  
Facility No. 2. This was an increase of 22 containers since [redacted] 25X1  
STYX containers were observed there, an increase of 25 since [redacted]

33. Cabanas Missile Storage Facility No. 2. is collocated with Cabanas Komar Base,  
and Cabanas Naval Base, the two primary bases for Komar-class guided-missile patrol  
boats (PTG) in Cuba (Figure 6).

34. Forty-six STYX shipping containers were newly identified at San Diego de Nunez  
Military Camp, approximately 7.5 nm southwest of Cabanas, on [redacted]. None were  
there on [redacted]. An additional 28 STYX containers, a total of 72, were in open storage at  
this location on [redacted]. No significant change occurred in the number of STYX  
missile containers at Cabanas during this period. A [redacted] photograph of San Diego  
de Nunez Military Camp is included in this report (Figure 7).

### COLT (AN-2) Aircraft Shipping Containers

25X1

35. A Soviet Vyborg-class merchant ship with at least eight COLT (AN-2) fuselage  
shipping containers on deck, were identified in Havana Harbor on [redacted] Twenty-six  
new COLT fuselage containers and 14 component crates were observed at Playa Baracoa  
Airfield on [redacted]. An additional 16 COLT fuselage containers and 29 component  
crates were at the airfield on [redacted]

36. Playa Baracoa Airfield is located on the north coast of Cuba, just west of Havana.

### FISHBED (MIG-21) Aircraft Shipping Containers

37. Two deliveries of FISHBED aircraft shipping containers to Cuban ports were  
observed during 1971, one in October and the other in December.

38. On [redacted] two FISHBED fuselage shipping containers were being unloaded  
from the aft deck of a Soviet Leninskiy Komsomol-class freighter which was moored  
alongside the mole at Mariel Port Facilities. Three additional FISHBED fuselage  
containers and seven probable component shipping containers were observed at San

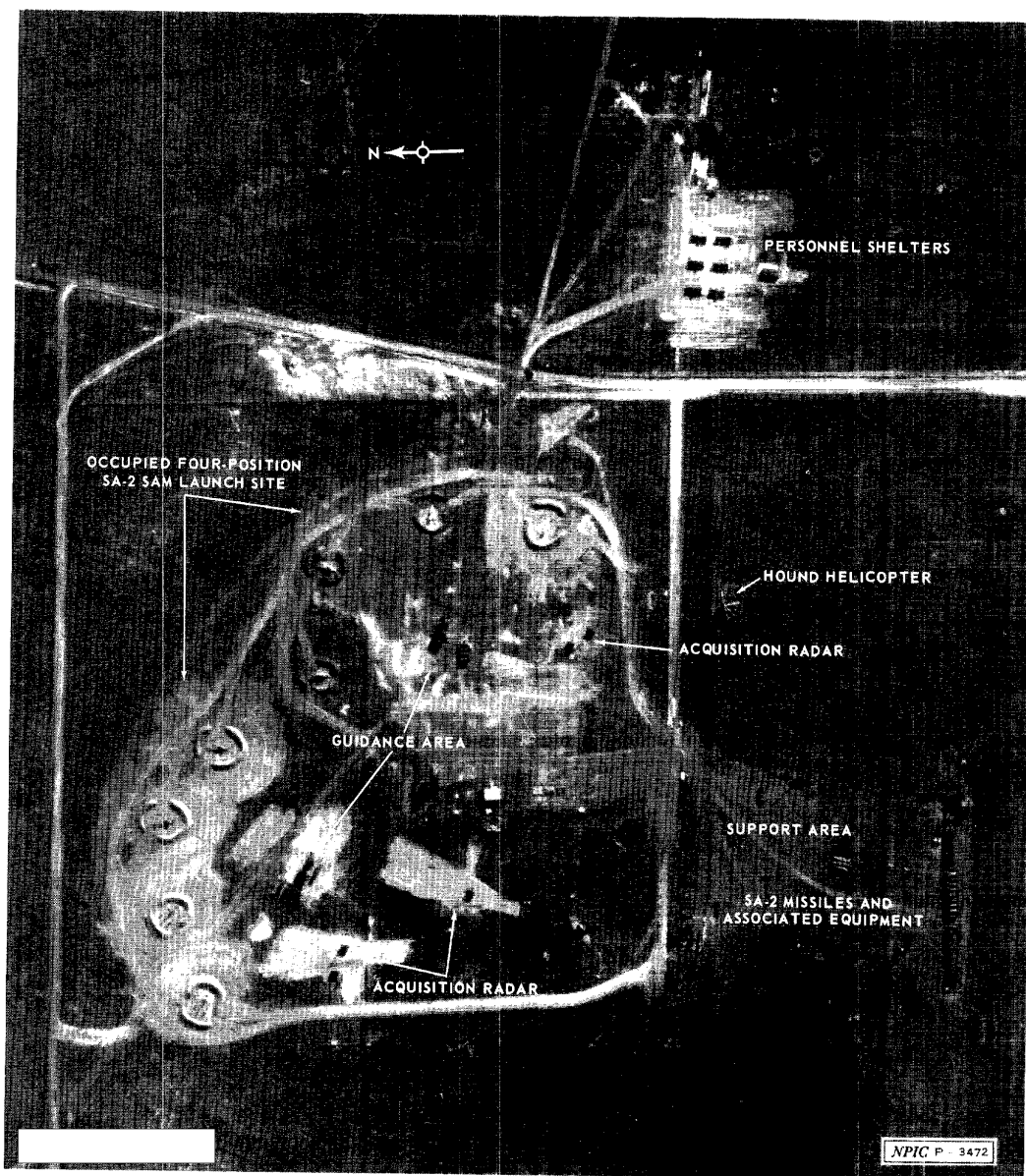


FIGURE 11. SANTA FE SAM TRAINING SITE A09-02  
25X1

Antonio de Los Banos Airfield. On [redacted] five FISHBED fuselage containers and six component shipping containers were observed at the airfield (Figure 8).

39. FISHBED containers were last observed in Cuba on photography of [redacted]

[redacted] seven FISHBED fuselage shipping containers and 16 probable aircraft component containers were observed as deck cargo aboard a Soviet Leninskiy-Komsomol-class freighter, 4.0 nm northeast of the entrance to Havana harbor.

#### SOVIET AUXILIARY SHIPS IN CUBA

25X1

41. Four Soviet Auxiliary Ships were observed in two Cuban ports on [redacted]

42. Two oceanographic research ships (a Polyus-class AGOR, and a Nikolay Zubov-class AGOR) and one naval hydrographic survey ship (a Moma-class AGS) were observed at anchor in Cienfuegos bay, 1.0 nm west of Punta Gorda. This was the first time that three Soviet ships of this kind had been observed in a Cuban port at the same time. Numerous personnel were using the recreation facilities on Cayo Alcatraz.

43. A Soviet Moma AGI/AGS intelligence collector or hydrographic survey ship was moored at Antilla Port. A ship of this class had been sighted at sea on [ ] approximately 25 nm northeast of Bahia de Nipe. 25X1

44. Two naval hydrographic survey ships were observed at sea off the western end of Cuba on [ ]. They were located approximately 15 nm west of Punta Ingleses at 22-12N 084-23W, and were identified as a Samara-class AGS and a Moma-class AGS. 25X1

45. Two naval hydrographic survey ships were Mediterranean-moored at the International Yacht Club wharf in Havana harbor on [ ]. 25X1

#### Other Naval Activity

46. [ ] three SO-1 PCS were observed, heading west, 3.0 nm east of Banes Naval Base. One SO-1 PCS was at Santiago de Cuba Naval Base and Port. Vessels of this class were last observed in these ports on [ ] respectively. 25X1

47. Cuban naval combatants were observed at Banes Naval Base, on the northeastern coast of Cuba, [ ]. 25X1

48. An Okhtenskiy ATR was in Antilla port in Bahia de Nipe, 6.0 nm south-southwest of Banes, on [ ]. 25X1

49. A small coastal freighter, which equated in overall size and physical characteristics, to the captured Panamanian merchant vessel "Johnny Express", was moored to the main pier at Preston Port Facilities, Bahia de Nipe, on [ ]. 25X1  
Another vessel, which equated to the captured Panamanian "Layla Express", was moored at Felton Port Facilities, 3.5 nm southeast of Preston, on [ ]. 25X1

50. An Okhtenskiy ATR was alongside a large tanker (probably the [ ]) on [ ] 1.0 nm west of Cayo Frances, and 14 nm northeast of Caibarien. 25X1

51. A new-type patrol craft was observed, for the first time in Cuba, on [ ] at Punta Ballenatos Naval Facility, just west of Havana. The patrol craft was approximately [ ] beam width just forward of the superstructure. A probable gun mount was positioned aft of the superstructure. [ ] the new patrol boat was on a marine railway at the Cuban naval shipyard in Havana port. 25X1

#### SA-2 SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE (SAM) ACTIVITY IN CUBA, 1971

52. Seventeen SA-2 SAM launch sites in Cuba remained active throughout the calendar year 1971 (Figure 9 and Table 1). Six were deployed in an outer arc pattern around Havana, seven were closer to Havana, three were in the Santa Clara area, and one was near Cienfuegos. 25X1

53. [ ] no SA-2 missiles, missile-associated equipment, or radars were identified at any of the SA-2 launch sites located east of Santa Clara, 22-30-16N 076-56-58W, the approximate center of Cuba. 25X1

54. SA-2 associated equipment was observed until [ ], in eastern Cuba, at Santiago de Cuba Missile Support Facility SAM 2, and at San Pedro de Cacocum SAM Support Area. Removal of equipment from the above facilities was confirmed on [ ] respectively. 25X1

55. Six extra SA-2 launchers, not present on [ ], were observed on [ ] and on [ ] at Constancia SAM site A10-2. 25X1

#### Probable SA-2 SAM Training Exercises

56. SA-2 SAM launch sites were observed temporarily activated at two locations in Cuba [ ] probably for training purposes. 25X1

57. [ ] two field-deployed SA-2 launch sites were newly identified approximately 5.8 nm southwest of Cienfuegos (Figure 10). The sites were collocated

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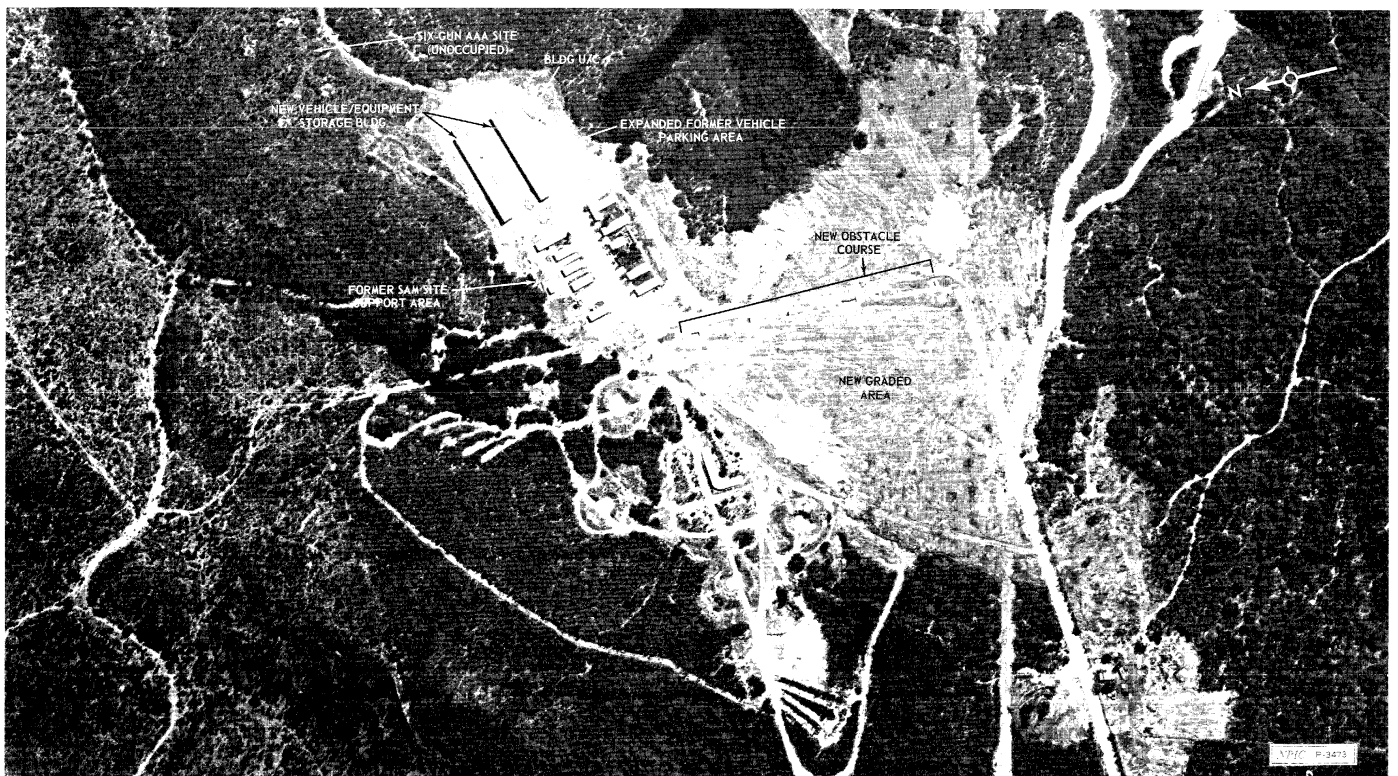


FIGURE 12. PROBABLE MILITARY CAMP, UNDER CONSTRUCTION, SANTIAGO DE CUBA SAM SITE A18-2

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approximately 1.0 nm inland from the coast. Each site consisted of four occupied launch positions, (two partially revetted, two unrevetted) arranged in a semicircle around an occupied central guidance area. Acquisition radar was associated with each site. An onsite support area, located just west of the launch sites, contained missiles on transporters and additional support equipment. No evidence of activity or equipment was present on [ ] at this location.

58. [ ] it was noted that the guidance radar, acquisition radar, and four of the launchers had been removed from Constancia SAM site A10-2, and from Santa Isabel de Las Lajas SAM Site A35-2. These were the closest operational SAM sites to Cienfuegos.

59. No equipment remained at the field-deployed sites at Cienfuegos when the area was next observed on [ ]

60. The Cienfuegos field-deployed SA-2 sites were subsequently targeted as Cienfuegos SAM Training Site A22-02.

61. Photography of [ ] revealed that SAM equipment had been moved to the Santa Fe SAM Training Site A-09-02, on the eastern coast of the Isle of Pines (Figure 11). This site had last been seen occupied on photography of October and November 1969.

62. Facilities at the site in November 1971 included eight drive-through revetted launch positions in two groups of four each. Six personnel shelters were located just east of the launch area. Five of the launch revetments, and the personnel shelters, were constructed between [ ]

63. Equipment at the site on [ ] included an SA-2 missile on a launcher in each of the eight launch positions. A FAN SONG radar, with associated vans, served each of the two groups of four launchers. Three SPOON REST radars with associated vans were in the area. Equipment in open-storage just south of the launch area included SA-2 missiles, missile transporters, missile canister transporters, SA-2 missile canisters, prime movers, launcher bogie wheels, and a crane.

64. Equipment to complement the Santa Fe training site may have been transferred from Alquizar SAM Site A30-2, and Guara SAM Site A29-2. Radars and launchers had been removed from these sites when they were observed on [ ]

65. SA-2 associated equipment was subsequently observed on [ ] on a pier at Surgidero de Batabano Port which is on the southern coast of Cuba, northeast of the Isle of Pines.

66. El Cano SAM Training Site was active during the entire year, 1971.

67. In addition to the SA-2 SAM system-associated equipment observed in varying numbers in the SAM training area, AAA pieces were emplaced along the southern edge of the area. One FISHBED and two FAGOT/FRESCO aircraft had been assembled in the area by December. The electronics area immediately southeast of the barracks/school building area was occupied throughout the year.

68. By [ ] two vehicle/equipment storage buildings had been constructed, one at the southern edge of the SAM training area, and the other just east of the electronics area. A rectangular segment of the SAM area had been newly graded.

69. Building construction was underway just south of the barracks/school building area.

### New Construction at Former Operational SAM Sites

70. During 1971, construction activity occurred at three of the former operational SA-2 SAM launch sites in eastern Cuba. SAM-associated equipment had been removed from each of these sites by November 1970.

71. A probable military camp was under construction at former Santiago de Cuba SAM Site A18-2 (Figure 12), 2.5 nm south of Santiago de Cuba. Two long vehicle/equipment storage buildings were constructed on an existing vehicle parking area, immediately east of the SAM site support area. A large area extending to the southwest from the support area was graded, and an obstacle course was installed. Two of the launch positions were demolished. Construction activity was begun early in June 1971.



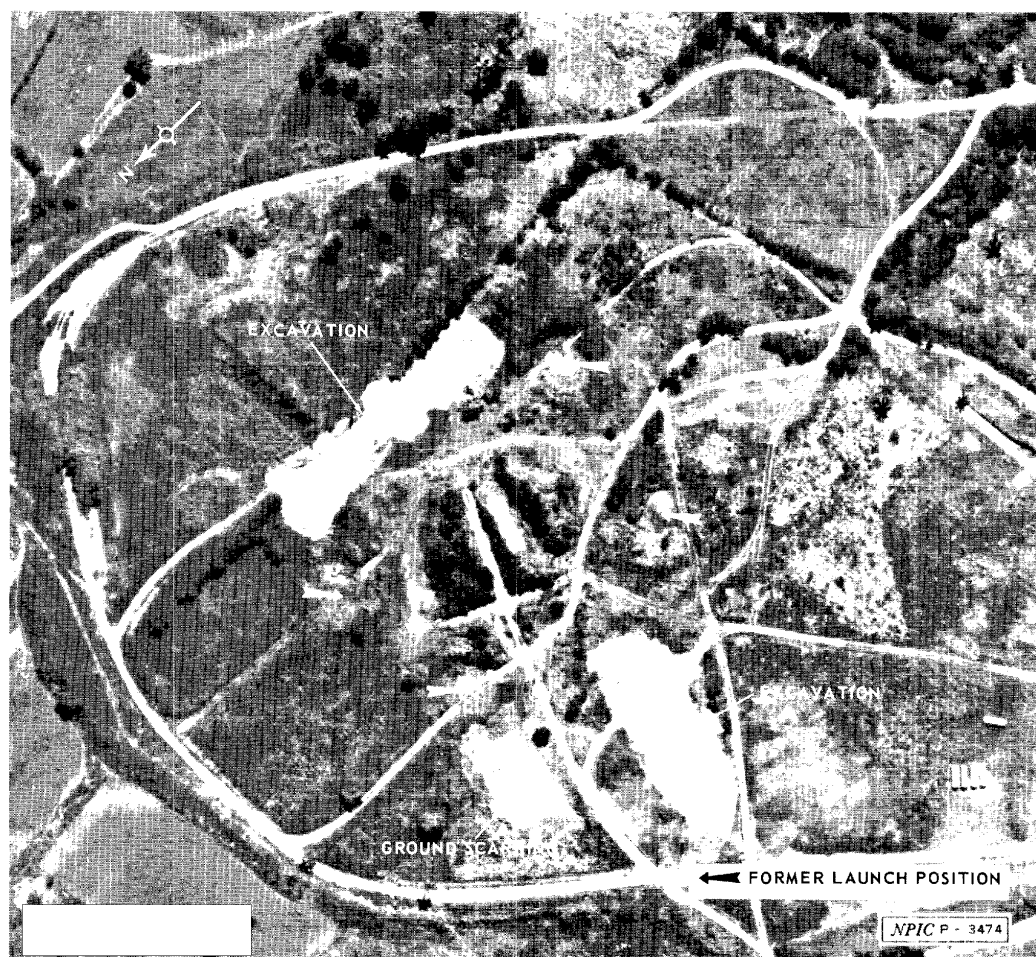


FIGURE 13. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, LA MAYA SAM SITE A35-2

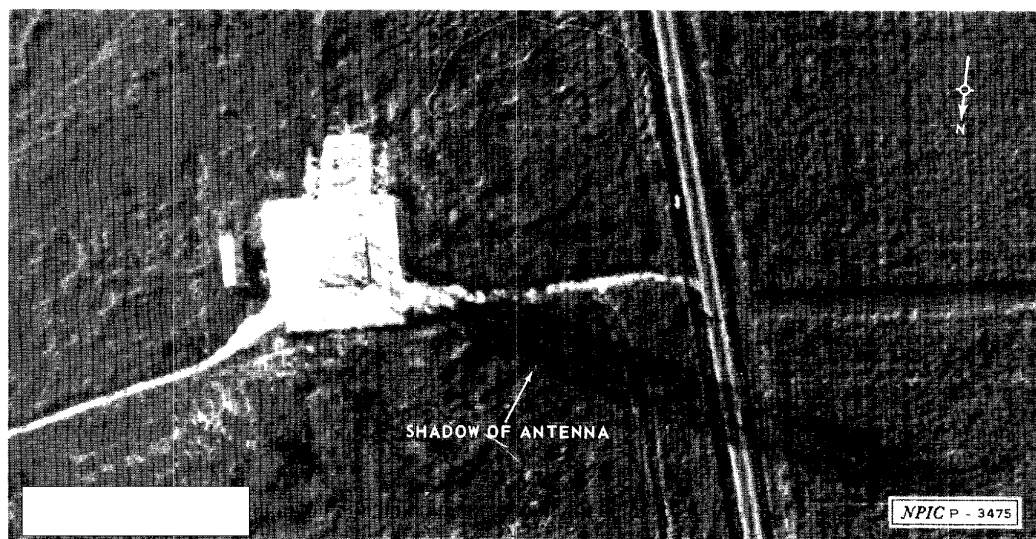


FIGURE 14. TOWER-MOUNTED HIGH FREQUENCY ANTENNA ARRAY, BALITA

Approximately 50 AAA pieces were among ground order of battle equipment observed in the vehicle parking area from February through May.

25X1 72. At La Maya SAM Site A35-2, 4.5 nm north-northwest of La Maya, linear excavations were dug in the launch area in late 1971 (Figure 13). [ ] five of these excavations had been dug. The purpose of the excavations is undetermined.

73. Security fencing was installed during 1971, encompassing the on-site support area and the area southeast of the launch area at Palma Soriano SAM site A-0202, 2.7 nm north of Palma Soriano. No activity was observed in the launch area at the site.

#### AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, 1971

74. Improvement of facilities occurred at several airfields in Cuba during 1971.

25X1 75. At San Antonio de Los Baños Airfield the overruns on the NW/SE and NE/SW runways had been improved by [ ]

76. Surfacing of the runway and taxiways at Canilo Cienfuegos Airfield was accomplished during February and March.

77. At Jaime Gonzales Airfield, grading of the area adjacent to the runway was accomplished during March. The northern end of the runway was resurfaced.

25X1 78. Construction of housing/support buildings and recreation facilities at Playa Barroco Airfield was underway during the entire year 1971.

25X1 79. Construction of runway extensions was continuing as of [ ] at Nueva Gerona Airfield, on the Isle of Pines.

25X1 80. At Kawama Airfield, three occupied six-gun AAA sites had been newly emplaced by [ ]

#### Unusual Deployment of Aircraft

25X1 81. High performance aircraft were observed for the first time at Los Canos Airfield on [ ] Three FISHBED-F were on the main parking apron. This airfield is located in Oriente Province, 4.5 nm southeast of the city of Guantanamo.

25X1 82. Three FISHBED aircraft were on a parking apron at Kawama Airfield on [ ] 25X1 [ ] That was the first observation, since February 1963, of MIG aircraft at this airfield.

25X1 83. Seven FRESCO (MIG-17) aircraft were observed on [ ] at Jaime Gonzales Airfield just northeast of Cienfuegos. This was the first observation of FRESCO aircraft at this airfield.

25X1 84. Aircraft have been observed occasionally at San Pedro Airfield, a highway landing strip in the Havana area. Five FAGOT/FRESCO were observed there on [ ]

85. Two Soviet (BEAR D) aircraft were observed at Jose Marti International Airfield [ ] Aircraft of this type have previously visited Cuba.

25X1

#### ELECTRONICS ACTIVITY, 1971

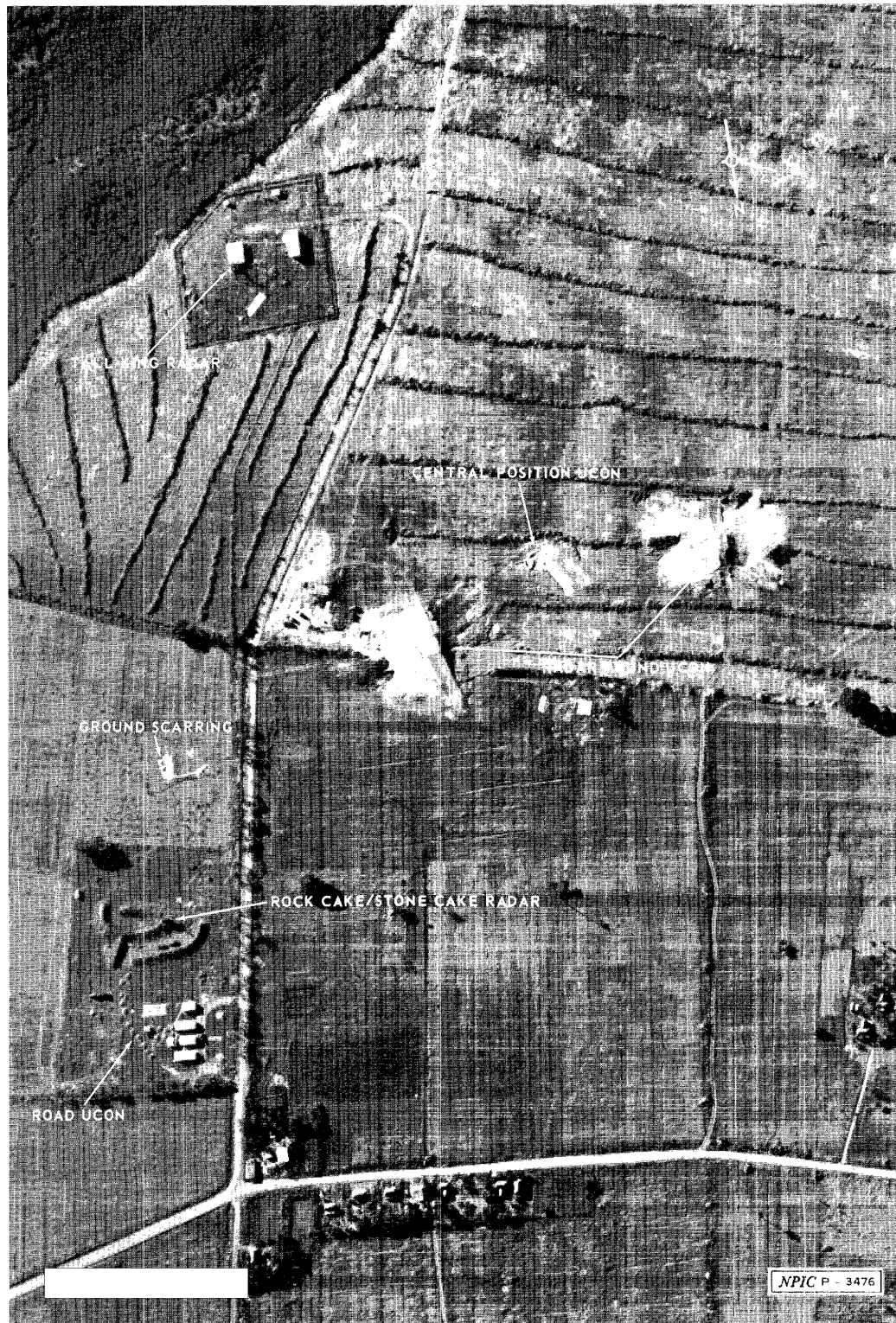
##### New Tower-mounted High Frequency Antenna, Bauta

86. Construction apparently was completed during 1971 on a tower-mounted high frequency (HF) probable communications antenna array at the Bauta International Radio Broadcasting and Transmitting Station, 14 nm southwest of the center of Havana (Figure 14).

25X1 87. The antenna consists of a large self-supporting tower measuring approximately [ ] on a side, and 80 meters (265 feet) in height.

88. Eight broadband dipole elements appear to be positioned on each of the four sides of the tower, and are probably aligned in two banks of four, one above the other, on each side. The antenna elements are approximately 12.0 meters (40 feet) long. Orientation of the

(Continued on 26)



25X1

FIGURE 15. NEW CONSTRUCTION, SANTA CRUZ DEL NORTE TALL KING RADAR FACILITY

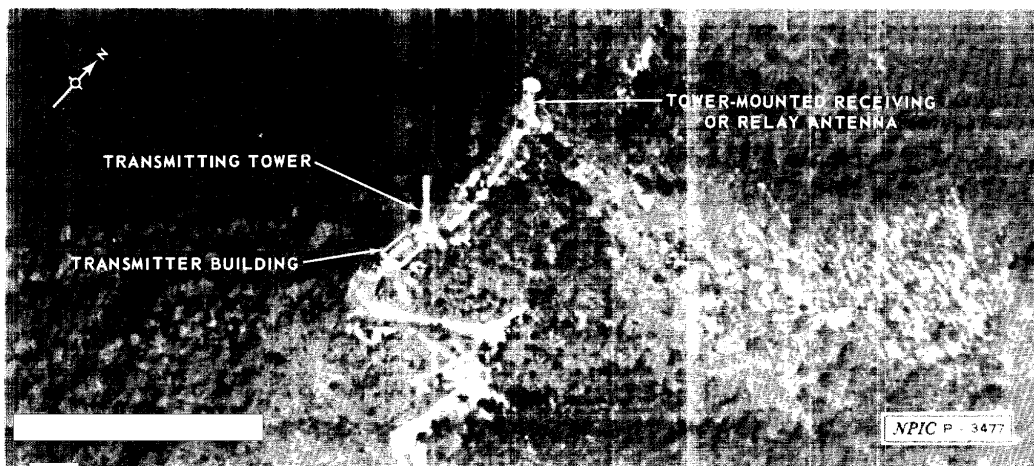


FIGURE 16. NEW TELEVISION STATION, ISLE DE PINOS

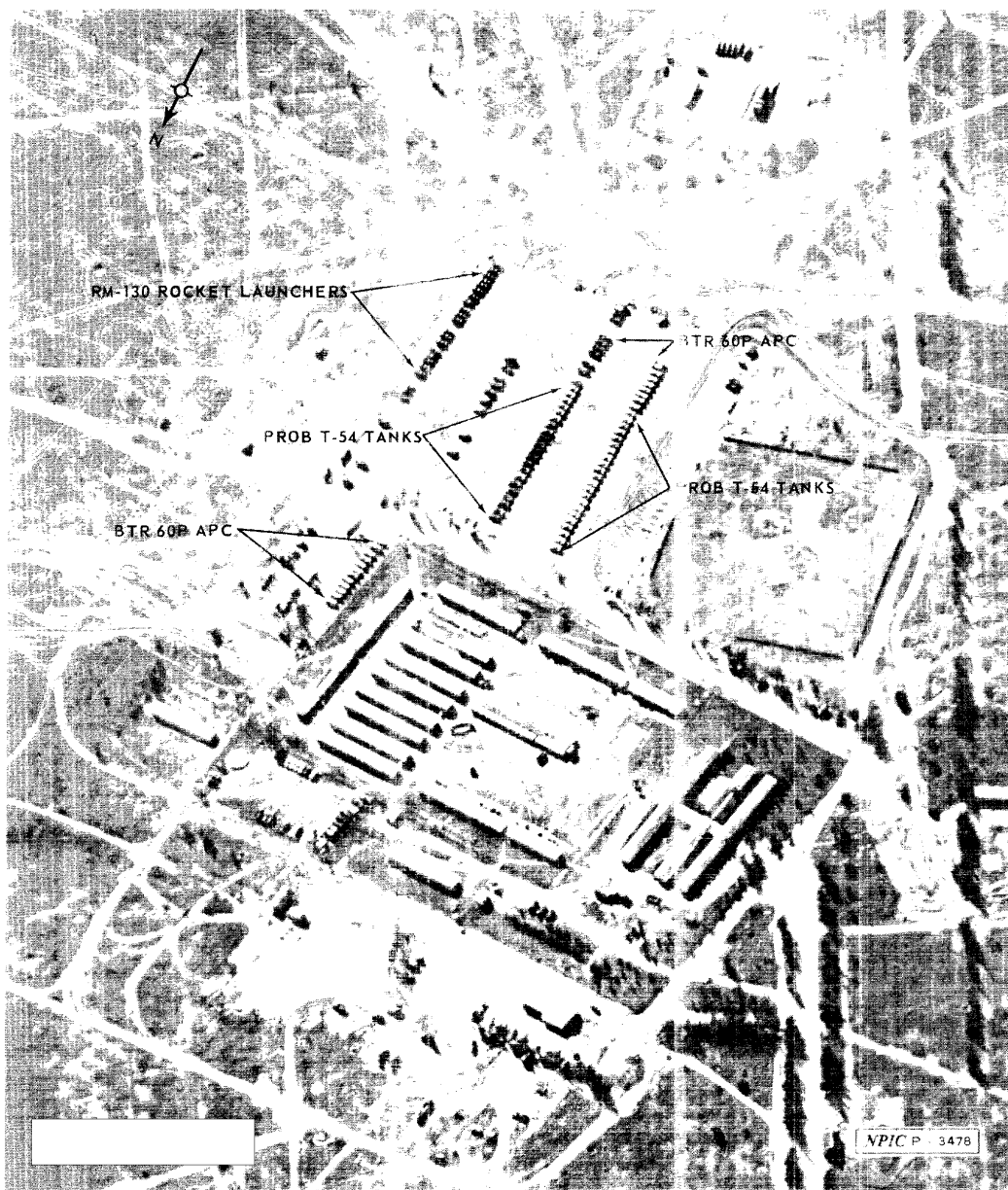
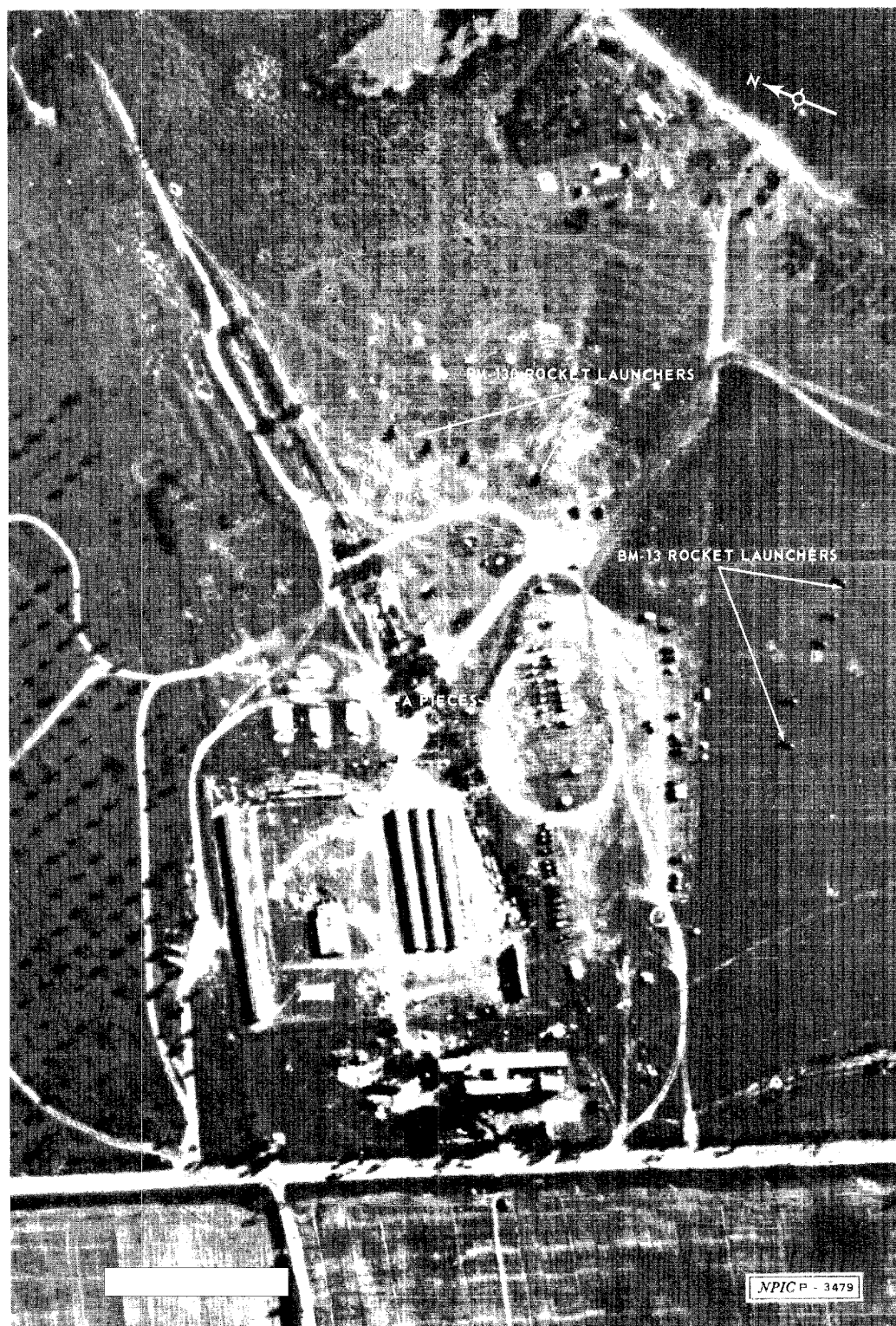


FIGURE 17. LOS NEGROS MILITARY CAMP

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FIGURE 18. SAN JULIAN MILITARY AREA

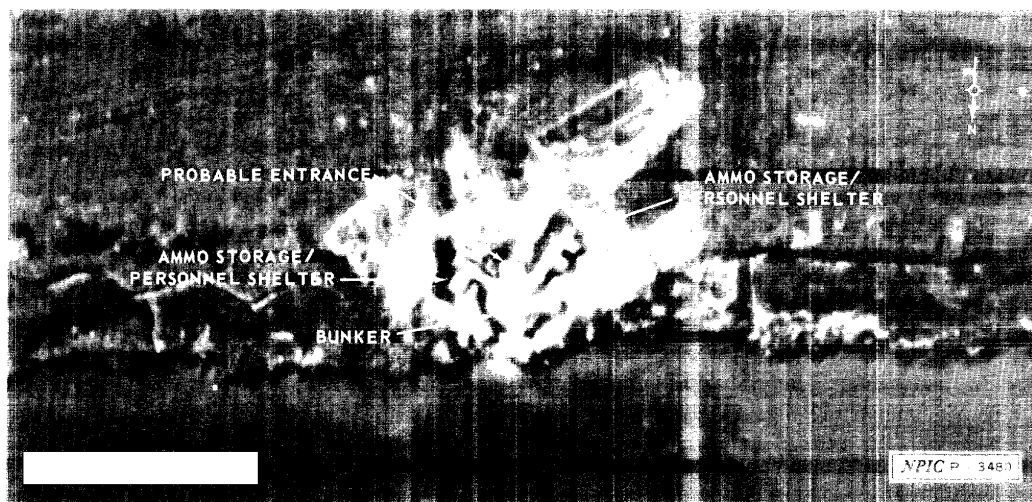


FIGURE 19. DEFENSIVE PROBABLE AUTOMATIC WEAPONS (AW) BUNKERS, GIBARA AREA

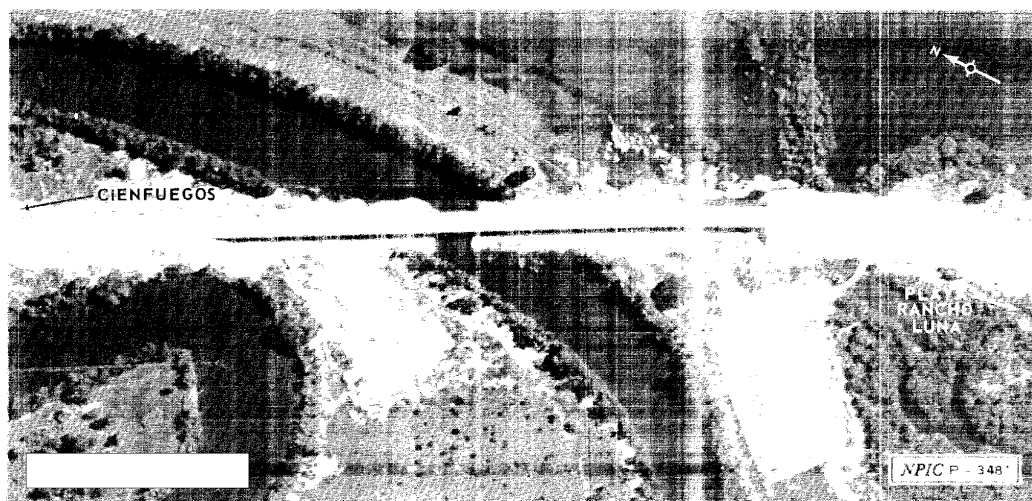


FIGURE 20. NEW BRIDGE OVER CAUNAO RIVER CIENFUEGOS AREA

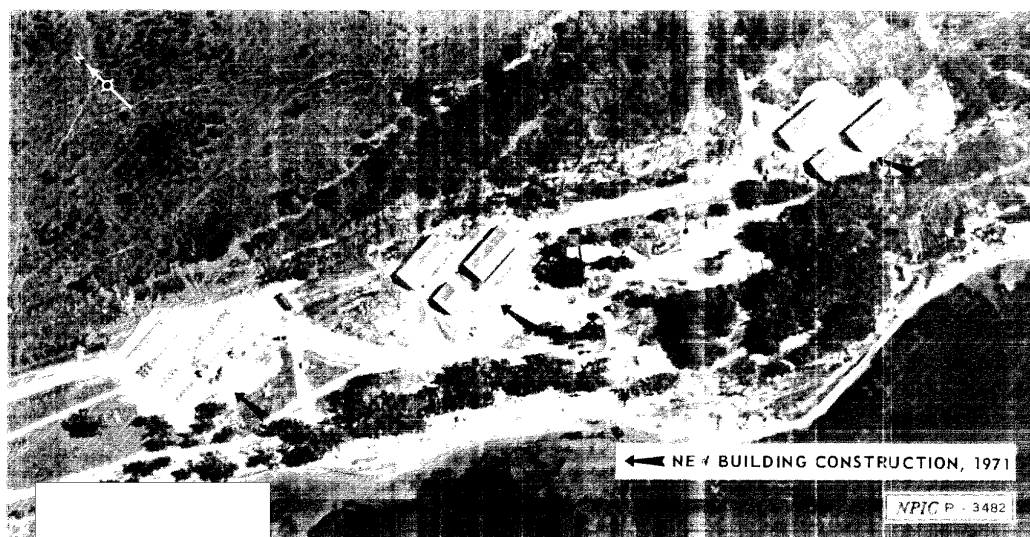
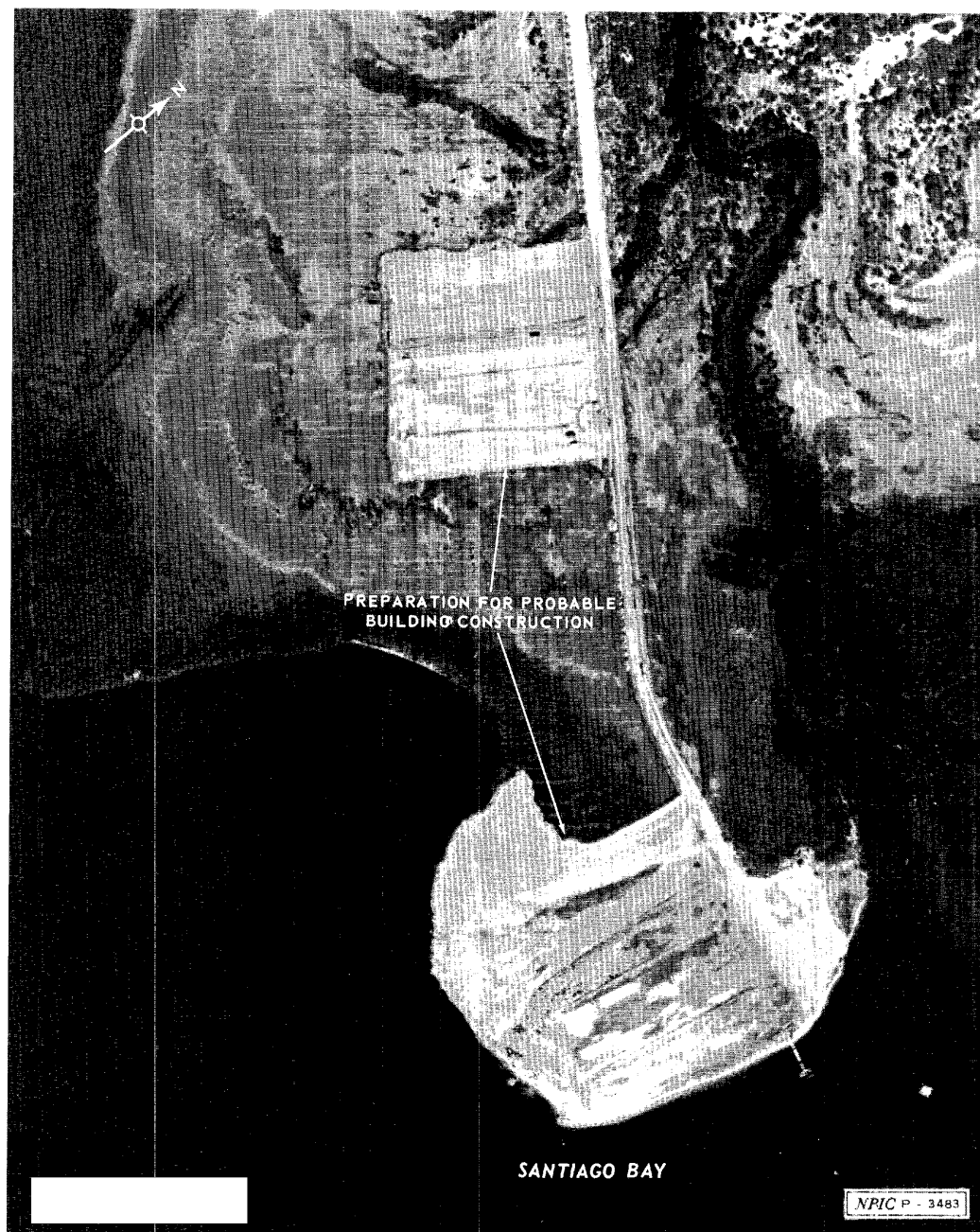


FIGURE 21. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, PLAYA RANCHO LUNA, CIENFUEGOS AREA



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FIGURE 22. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, SANTIAGO DE CUBA AREA

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antenna elements are approximately [ ] of one side of the tower, and [ ] degrees on another side in the opposite direction.

89. Construction of the antenna array was begun sometime after July 1969. The tower footings were first observed under construction in January 1970.

#### New Construction at TALL KING Radar Facility

25X1

90. Two radar mounds and a probable central control position were under construction on [ ] just northwest of the TALL KING radar antenna at Santa Cruz del Norte TALL KING Air Warning Radar Facility (Figure 15). Road improvement was underway at the height-finder radar position.

#### New Television Station, Isle of Pines

91. Construction of a television broadcast and receiving or relay station was probably completed during 1971 at 21-52-15N 082-46-35W, on the Isle of Pines, Cuba. The station is approximately 1.8 nm southeast of Nueva Gerona and is situated atop the Sierra de Caballos mountains, at an elevation of approximately 275 meters (902 feet) above mean sea level.

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25X1

92. Facilities include a transmitting tower, approximately [ ] a transmitter building, a receiving or relay antenna mounted on a tower approximately [ ] [ ], and a radio frequency (RF) equipment building (Figure 16).

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#### MILITARY ACTIVITY, 1971

25X1

93. A large concentration of ground order of battle equipment and vehicles was observed on [ ] in two areas near San Julian Airfield in western Cuba.

94. At least 55 probable T-54 tanks, 17 RM-130 truck-mounted rocket launchers, 34 BTR-60P armored personnel carriers (APC), 24 cargo trucks, and 12 POL trucks were located at Los Negros Military Camp (Figure 17), at 22-02-00N 084-09-51W, 4.0 nm south of San Julian Airfield.

95. At San Julian Military area, 1.8 nm southwest of San Julian Airfield, ground order of battle equipment observed included 10 RM-130 and 8 BM-13 truck-mounted rocket launchers (field deployed), 9 prime movers, 6 BTR-60P APC, 13 cargo trucks, and 11 van trucks (Figure 18).

#### Defensive Bunkers Under Construction

96. During 1971, construction continued on defensive probable automatic weapons (AW) bunkers at several locations along the coast of Cuba.

97. The bunkers are of concrete construction, and consist of a main body with an entrance at the rear and one or more firing ports at the front, facing the coastline. Diagonal wing extensions from the main body are probably for personnel and for ammunition storage. When completed the structures are generally partially earth covered.

98. These defensive bunkers, in varying stages of construction, have been identified in the Santiago de Cuba area (west of the entrance to Santiago Bay), east and west of Havana, in the Matanzas area, and in the vicinity of Gibara on the Northeast coast (Figure 19). The bunkers are usually positioned along the shoreline and at strategic points inland facing the coast. The bunkers are interconnected in some instances by personnel trenches.

#### VARIED ACTIVITY IN THE CIENFUEGOS AREA, 1971

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99. The two special-purpose barges, which were at Cienfuegos Naval Base on [ ] [ ] were at the same location each time the area was observed throughout the entire calendar year 1971. The barges were first observed in Cienfuegos in September 1970, and on [ ] they were tied to an Ugra-class submarine tender (AS) at the four-point mooring site in Cienfuegos Bay.

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100. An Okhtenskiy-class ocean rescue tug (ATR) was berthed at Cienfuegos Naval Base during 1971, when it was not deployed elsewhere with visiting Soviet naval ships.

101. Recreation facilities on Cayo Alcatraz were frequently observed to be active during the year.

102. Construction continued through 1971 on a road extending from a point just southeast of Cienfuegos (22-08-10N 080-25-00W), toward Playa Rancho Luna, which is on the coast approximately 2.0 nm east of the entrance to Cienfuegos Bay. Construction of a bridge across the Caunao River, 3.5 nm southeast of Cienfuegos, was probably completed during 1971 (Figure 20). The bridge is a multispans concrete deck-type, measuring approximately 375 meters (1,230 feet) in length.

103. Six buildings in two groups of three each were constructed during 1971 on Playa Rancho Luna (Figure 21). Footings for a third group of three buildings were observed there in December. The buildings in each of the groups are similar in design and arrangement. Their function has not been established.

104. Building construction was also underway in late 1971 just west of O'Burke pier in Cienfuegos port.

105. Preparation for probable building construction was underway in late 1971 at the northern edge of Santiago Bay, just east of Bahia de Miradero. [redacted] two areas had been cleared and graded, one located at 20-01-12N 075-51-30W, the other at 20-01-25N 075-51-35W (Figure 22). A north/south road leading to the construction area was being improved.

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REFERENCES



REQUIREMENT

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